eight-tenths of the entire hsien was still in I hands up to the thirtieth year. In addition to Lei-po, the hsien of Ma-pien and O-pien also made similar efforts. Later, around the twenty-ninth year, the government of Szechwan again established a Reclamation Bureau for Lei, Ma, O, P'ing, and Mr. Jen Ying-ts'ang was appointed as head. He maintained the status quo of the reclamation work but put it entirely under the Bureau's control. After ten years these attempts at reclamation have produced considerable results. Unfortunately, political measures were not in keeping with these efforts so that conflicts between the Chinese and I are worse than ever. The I are very resentful over reclamation, for they think that the Chinese are using military power to seize their territories. Their enmity toward the Chinese has grown to such a degree that recently the I of O-pien, who have never rebelled, have also begun to agitate. Henceforth it may be borne in mind that there are disadvantages as well as advantages in the program. At any rate this is definitely not the way for a complete settlement of the I region. From now on, those who would discuss reclamation should consider every point in detail before taking action.

Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Resistance, the Central Government moved west, and the problem of the I region of Liang-shan gradually came to the attention of the public. After the organization of Sikang into a province, rehabilitation of the Ning districts was considered one of the important projects. A committee for investigating I affairs in these districts was established. It was later reorganized as the "Reclamation Committee of the Ning Districts," with a larger scope of duties, although I affairs were still its main concern. Great progress was made within three years. Aggression and appeasement policies--with more emphasis on the latter--were tried at the same time. Although the basic principles are the same as those adopted in the Ch'ing period, these methods produced better results because of more skillful operations and stricter organization. Take, for instance, the city of Chao-chüeh which fell in the eighth year of the Republic and remained in I hands for 20 years. Although the provincial government formerly appointed a magistrate, this magistrate always lived in Hsi-ch'ang and never went into the hsien to perform his duties. The city was reconquered in the twenty-eighth year, but in January of the thirtieth year, it again fell into the hands of the rebellious Pa-chü chia. In March of the same year, however, the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Hsi-ch'ang and the Reclamation Committee sent combined forces to attack and regained it. Communication between Hsi-ch'ang and Chia